SHAW HAS A CURRENCY PLAN

TELLS MISSOURI DINERS JUST WHAT HE WOULD, DO.

Beesn't Approve the Bill Now Before the House, but Favors a Bank Note Issue in Excess of the Par Value of Bonds Deposited-Society's Liggest Dinner.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who was the guest of honor at the seventh annual dinner of the Missouri Society last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, told the Missourians that unless Congress provided scon an adequate system of credit currency the country was going to get into serious

In the country," said the Secretary when we lead a horse behind a buggy It is wise to lead the beast by a long rope, so that in passing over bumps there won't be so much of a jerk and a pull. Our cur-rency system is the horse we have been leading behind the Government buggy with a very long rope. Sometimes, going over the rough spots, we have felt a hard icrk. Some time the rope will break. Then it will take months to catch the beast." Secretary Shaw also said that the speech

would be perhaps his final public expression on currency matters. He will retire from the Treasury next March, after having been

in office five years.

The dinner of the Missourians last night was the largest in the history of the society. There were at table perhaps 600. Walter Alexander, president of the society, pre-

Among the guests of honor were Bishop Among the guests of honor were Bishop Talbot of central Pennsylvania, Comptroller Metz, Melville E. Stone, Marion J. Verdery, president of the Southern Society; Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Iowa Society; Dr. William M. Polk, president of the Tennessee Society; John J. McCook, president of the Ohio Society; the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, president of the Maryland Society; Dr. Neil MacPhatter, president of the Canadian Club, and Lee Fairchild.

President Alexander asked the Manhat-

Club, and Lee Fairchild.

President Alexander asked the Manhattanized Missourians if they remembered the days when they used to go gigging for catfish in the Mississippi and the Missouri and if they still felt as loyal to Missouri and if they still felt as loyal to Missouri and if they still felt as loyal to Missouri and if they still felt as loyal to Missouri and if they still felt as loyal to Missouri and if they still felt as loyal to Missouri and feeling fine from many drinks of good bourbon, straightened up, threw out his chest and said. "Prince, don't you wish you were Governor of Missouri?"

President Alexander touched discreetly on the subject of States rights and topped

President Alexander topoched quereety on the subject of States rights and topped his careful remarks off withithis;

"Two Irishmen in the street were talking about the death of the Pope. The Pope of dead, Mike, said one of them. 'Pope of what?' said Mike. 'Pope of Rome,' replied his friend. 'All right,' said Mike. 'I hope Roosevelt doesn't appoint a Protestant.'

Then Mr. Alexander proposed a toast Then Mr. Alexander proposed a toast which, he said, was always appropriate in an assemblage of American gentlemen: "The President of the United States." He Introduced Mr. Shaw immediately, and the Secretary got a fine round of applause. Secretary Shaw, discussing "Pending

Secretary got a fine round of appliance.
Secretary Shaw, discussing "Pending Financial Legislation," declared that he was in favor of credit currency and that if the country were creating a new system that would be the one to be adopted. Of the bill recently reported from the House Committee on Banking and Currency Mr. Show said.

The bill recently reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House authorizes a maximum Issue of a fraction over \$200,000,000. If every national bank in the United States should availitself of this new privilege, and if the authorized issue should prove relatively as responsive to the changing needs of business as does the cradit currency of Canada, there would be an annual contraction of about fifty millions in bank note currency between the maximum issue in the fall and the minimum issue of mid-summer, and a corresponding fifty million increase in bank note circulation when the crop moving period arrived. This fifty million equivalent to a deposit in national bank dethe Treasury. I believe the proposed measure wholly inadequate.

Permit me to refer to one other consideration which in my judgment will materially affect the element of elasticity in the proposed new currency. The bill provides that there reserve as is kept against deposits. The avowed reason for requiring this reserve is the recognized fact that a bank note bears a very close resemblance to a certificate of deposit payable to bearer. It is, however, re-newable at the option of the bank issuing it. I believe, therefore, a much smaller reserve than is required against deposits, renewable only with the consent of the depositor, would be spiffcient. Theoretically, at least, credit currency issues only when there is a demand for it, and the same logic would lead to the conclusion that when it is not needed and therefore cannot be reissued the banks will

be in condition to take care of it. The bill is recommended, however, as reme dial, and its enactment is urged as an effectual preventive of the oft recurring monetary stringency, the presence of which is univer sally acknowledged to be most dangerous. Shaw's own idea was outlined as

I am strongly in favor of the authorization of the issuance of a volume of bank note cir-culation in excess of the par value of the bonds deposited. I am not, however, in favor of a separate and distinct kind of currency. judgment this additional circulation should be guaranteed by the Government and the fact recorded on the present bank note to the effect that the same is secured by a deposit of Government bonds should be eliminated, and in lieu thereof the note should contain the following: "This note is guaranteed by the United States."

The present bank note is guaranteed by the United States, for it is secured by a deposit of bonds, and in addition its redemption at the Treasury of the United States is promised without even waiting to sell the bonds de-posited as collateral. The smallest thinkable tax on this additional circulation would afford abundant protection to the Government The tax should be treated as a premium and the Government should be the underwriter In this way no new form of currency would be injected into our present system, which is quite diversified enough. It would also subject our entire issue of bank note eirculation to the element of elasticity.
Suppose \$200,000,000 additional circulation

were authorized, identical in form with the bond secured notes. The entire volume of existing bank note circulation would then be elastic, for it would all be redaemable in the same way as is now proposed for the new kind. In addition the banks should be required to retire at least once per annum any excess above the par value of the bonds deposited. Assuming then that all pational anks would take advantage of the provision and issue once per annum the maximum allowed by law, we would have an annual compulsory contraction of \$200,000,000. In addition to this there should be authorized an isaue equally large taxed at not less than 5 pe cent., with no requirement as to reserve. The when not needed. It is idle to require a reserve against emergency currency, for the exhaustion of reserve is what makes the emer-

Among the others that talked were Bishop Talbot, John J. McCook, Gen. Dodge, Mr. Verdery and Dr. Polk.

BROKE LEG TRYING TO ESCAPE. Man Was With Mrs. De Rise When Her

Husband Came Home. Albert de Rise of 1486 Third avenue came bome suddenly last night, impelled to make a quick visit by an anonymous letter he had received telling him that anotherman was visiting his house while he was away. He entered his flat and found his wife and Peter Bellis, an engineer, of 149 East 116th

In his hurry Bellis caught his right leg in the bed frame and the leg was broken. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. De Rise was arrested for assault and locked up in the East Eighty-eighth street police atation

The Champagne by which others are judged

C. H. MUMM'S

EXTRA DRY

Made of selected grapes of the choicest vineyards. Naturally dry and pure.

SELECTED BRUT

Made only of the choicest vintage wines. Of exceeding purity and dryness.

RAYNER ATTACKS ROOSEVELT.

REFERSITO CASES OF EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

ntor Takes Roovs Address in This City as His Text and Says the Dangerous Doctrines It Advanced Are Being Illustrated in the Rowevelt Administration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland addressed the Senate to-day on the subject of Executive usurpation. He took for his text the speech made by Secretary Roat before the Pennsylvania Society in New York and said:

"Speaking now with the utmost deference and respect and with great admiration for the services that he has rendered in the various public positions which he has oc-cupied and which he has so highly honored, regard this dootrine thus announced adhered to and emphasized as a most dangerous and insidious attack upon the institutions of the country.

"I would not attach so much practical importance to the address," he continued, if it were not for the fact that the propositions advanced are being constantly illustrated in the administration of our Government and therefore they cannot be regarded simply as the expression of a sentiment or a theory but must be taken, as they were intended to be taken, as manifesting the purpose of the present Administration to carry this new doctrine of constitutional construction into execution whenever the opportunity or emergency may arise for its exercise.'

After quoting from a line of constitutional decisions by the United States Supreme Court Mr. Rayner said:

This new dispensation, therefore, is at utter war with hidicial opinion. It makes a mockery of the unbroken line of adjudications upon the subject. It turns the Constitution into a rhapsody of words, and if the heresy is ever to be accepted by the oming generations we might as well apply he flames to that great edifice of constitutional thought that it has taken over a century to erect and level it to the earth in

all the symmetry of its proportions.
"The President of the United States, influenced by honest motives, has nevertheless set an example for future Presidents and future generations that is destructive of our best traditions; that challenges the law and ignores the limitations of the Constitution, and which if followed under impulses less sincere and patriotic than his own would ultimately result in an entire misconception of our form of government. Mr. Rayner cited instances where in his adgment the President had usurped the

treaty making power. Mr. Rayner asserted that the President had given orders to and commented on the work of the judiciary and exceeded his authority. He cited the President's remarks about the decision of Judge Humphrey of Chicago in the packers' cases. He referred to the fact that the President had written to Gov. Guild of Massachusetts approving the latter's refusal to par-don Charles Tucker. He declared the act was extraordinary. "I never knew a comwas extraordinary. "I never knew a com-munication of this sort to be sent by a President to a Governor of a State since the foundation of the republic," he said.

Concluding, Senston Rayner said:

"This division of governmental power into executive, legislative and judicial functions is the arch that supports the bridge of the Constitution. Underneath it is the chasm in which every Government of an-tiquity that has ignored this distinction lies in wreck and rain. Touch not the arch; if we do the masonry will crumble and the entire fabric will haste to swift decay. Keep the keystone inviolate and intact, so that no sacrilegious hand shall blast or hew it down, and the whole majestic struc-

hew it down, and the whole majestic struc-ture shall time defy, as rocks resist the billows and the sky."

Senator Lodge, who listened attentively to Mr. Rayner's speech, took the floor and said he had been referred to by Mr. Rayner as the possible biographer of the President. "I shall not attempt to defend the Presi-dent," said Mr. Lodge: "I have rarely heard a greater tribute to the power of any man than the Senator has to-day paid to the President."

President. Lodge concluded by charging that Mr. Bryan, the great Democratic leader, stood for government ownership of rail-roads, and the change of the present form of government to a socialistic form, while the President resisted it.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee replied that the difference between the President and Mr. Bryan was that Mr. Bryan had said that f government regulation failed government ownership ought to come, while the resident had said if government regulation failed government ownership would

Bulletin.

eastern enterprise.

vania Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

Southwest. Beyond it lies an empire rich in present activity and full

of future promise. More and more it is claiming the attention of

Pennsylvania Railroad; and the most desirable train is the "St. Louis

Limited." Few trains equal it; none surpass it in high character of

equipment or excellence of appointents. It is composed of a Pull-

man Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Compartment

Observation Car, and a Dining Car. It leaves New York daily at 1.55

P. M., and arrives at St. Louis at 4.30 P. M. she next day. Among its

special features are Stock Quotations, a Stenographer, a Ladies' Maid

There is no extra fare to St. Louis on any train via the Pennsyl-

Other excellent trains to St. Louis leave New York at 7.55 and

The safeguards in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad are the most

reliable and efficient known to railway engineers. The superiority of

its rock-ballasted roadbed is acknowledged by travelers. It is the

and Manicurist, a Barber, a Valet, and a bath room.

10.55 A. M., 1.55 and 6.25 P. M. daily.

Standard Railroad of America."

St. Louis is the commercial metropolis and gateway of the great

The direct and natural route from New York to St. Louis is the

RAILROAD RATE REGULATIONS

Rules Governing Construction and Filing of Freight and Passenger Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day promulgated two tariff circulars, the first containing regulations governing the construction and filing of freight tariffs and classifications" and the other "regulations governing the construction and filing of passenger tariffs."

The regulations are to be become effective from March 1, 1907. They prescribe the size of the tariff and forbid reproductions by hectograph or similar process, or tpyewritten, or proof sheets. The tariff must contain a table of contents, names of participating carriers, index of stations, explanation of reference marks and abbreviations, list of stations, explanatory statements and routes governing the application of the rates.

It is provided that no rule or regulation shall be included which in any way or in any terms authorizes substituting for any rate named in the tariff a rate found in any other tariff or made upon any combination or plan than that clearly stated in specific terms in the tariff of which the rule or regulation is a part. The tariffs must also explicitly set forth the rates together with the names of places from and to which they apply, all arranged in a simple and systematic manner. Complicated or ambiguous plans or terms must be avoided. The use of the term "common points" in tariffs is prohibited, unless a full list of such points is printed in the tariff or specific

points is printed in the tariff or specific reference is given to the Interstate Commission of the number of the issue that contains such list. The same rule applies to such general terms as "grain products."
"forest products," "petroleum and its
products" and similar terms. Where a commodity or special rate is named, such rate is the only rate that can lawfully be used. Every amendment to a tariff shall specify the cancellations thereby effected, and every cancellation notice shall show specifically where rates will thereafter be

Fach carrier shall publish, post and file separate tariffs containing in plain and specific form and terms all of the terminal charges and allowances, together with all other charges and rules which in any way increase or decrease the amount to be paid on any shipment as stated in the tariff which on any shipment as stated in the tariff which contains the rate applicable to such ship-

It will not be the policy of the commission opermit obstruction to the free movement of traffic by all reasonable available routes, nor to deprive the public in any locality of the advantages of competition among car-

riers.

The regulations pertaining to passenger tariffs differ somewhat from those above stated for freight tariffs, as the nature of the state of t the passenger service may require. These contain general rules regarding stopovers, baggage and excess baggage weights, and special provision is made for the arrangement of points in local and interdivisional tariffs and for statements showing the

COPLEY EXONERATED.

Government Clerk Freed From All Blame for the Death of His Wife and Child. Washington, Jan. 31.-The Coroner's jury to-day exonerated William G. Copley, a Government clerk, from all blame for the death of his wife, Amanda M. Copely, and his six months old child, Ruth, who were shot late Tuesday night at their home

at Langdon, D. C., a suburb of Washington. After a few minutes deliberation the jury reached the verdict that Mrs. Copley, in a fit of temper, shot her child and then com-mitted suicide. told the Coroner's jury of the

copies told the Coroner's jury of the quarrel he had had with his wife, and how she became insanely jealous of Copies's alleged attentions to other women. Copies said he paid no attention to her angry remarks, and his apparent indifference so enraged her that she killed her child and then committed suigith. committed suicide

President Roosevelt Favors Restoration of Army Canteen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-President Roosevelt to-day expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement started by an organization of women to bring about the restoration of the army canteen. The President has no patience with what he regards as the misguided activity of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in opposition to the canteen and does not hesitate to say so. He expressed his opinion in vigorous terms this morning to a delegation of women, headed by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, who called on him representing the Women's Army Canteen Club.

ROOSEVELT PROMISES HELP.

IF THE STATES DON'T REGULATE CHILD LABOR HE WILL.

He'd Rather the Local Authorities Would Do Their Duty, He Tells the Consumers' League-Support for the Beverldge Bill Is Asked-Mgr. Lavelle Speaks.

The question of child labor was the principal topic at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Consumers' League of the City of New York, which was held yesterday at the Hudson Theatre, 139 West Forty-fourth street. Senator Beveridge was to be there to speak on his national child labor bill, but sent word that he could not attend.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the league, in her annual report described a number of cases in which children were employed from 7 A. M. to 10 or 11 P. M. During the Christmas holidays children were employed who were under the legal age in factories and stores, and the district nessenger boys were employed early and late. In one case she found a messenger boy of 14 years of age who was working until 11 o'clock at night.

The force of factory inspectors, she said, was far too small, and in the few cases brought before the Magistrates against employers the Magistrates were so lenient as to discourage the factory inspectors. It was hard, she said, to reach the worst cases of child labor. In the readymade clothing industry, which, next to the steel industry, was the largest in the United States, a great deal of the work was taken home and done by the family. She instanced the case of a little one of 7 whose family brought home clothing to be finished and who had worked since she was 3 years old pulling the basting threads out of gar-

She then made a strong plea for the Beveridge bill. Beveridge bill.

When she concluded her report she read letters from President Roosevelt and others expressing sympathy with the movement against child labor. The letter from President Roosevelt was as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. NATHAN: Permit me thru you to express my earnest hope for the success of the Consumers' League. You are doing work that should appeal peculiarly to every good citizen, for those you befriend are greatly in need of friends and are not powerful enough to stand up for themselves. am particularly interested in your efforts improve the conditions under which the working girls do their work in the great shops, and I have, of course, an especial in terest in your effort to combat the evils of child labor. There is much outcry, chiefly, I think, from the beneficiaries of the abuses. against interference by the national Government with work which should be done by the State Governments. I would always rather have the local authorities themselve attend to any evil, and therefore I would rather have the State authorities work out such reforms when possible, but if the State authorities do not do as they should in mat ters of such vital importance to the whole nation as this of child labor then there will be no choice but for the national Government to interfere. I am striving to secure final action or else full and close investigation of the matter by the authority of Congress at the present time. Sincerely yours, TREODORE ROOSEVELT.

Applause followed the reading of this letter, as did also the reading of a telegram from Gov. Hughes, in which he wished

success to the Consumers' League.

A letter was read signed by eighteen clergymen, in which they promised to coperate with the Consumers' League by circulating its literature and in every other way possible. Among the signers were Bishop Potter, Morgan Dix, Dr. Parkhurst, William R. Huntington, H. Pereira Mendez and John P. Peters. In the absence of Archbishop Farley, who was to have spoken, Mgr. Lavelle addressed the meeting, ex-plaining that he was the representative of

Mrs. Florence Kelly, former State Factory Inspector of Illinois, spoke of the necessity for a national Child Labor law. Few people know how remiss some of the States were as to the inspection of factories. There Southern States. She was followed by Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who said there was a good deal of misconception as to the extent of the child labor evil. People who posed as philanthropists were singularly indifferent to the cases of children they

LARGEST PORK BILL ON RECORD. It Carries a Total of \$83,816,138 for Rivers

and Harbors. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The House of Representatives to-day, in committee of the whole, began consideration of the Rivers and Harbors bill, carrying the largest amount of appropriation and authorization in the history of the Congress. The former sum was \$35,181,612 and the latter \$48,634,526; making a total of \$83,816,138.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the committee reporting the bill, said that not more than \$25,000,000 would be expended within the fiscal year. It was not only the largest rivers and harbors bill ever reported, said Mr. Burton, but in his opinion the best

committee recommended and in cluded in the bill a repeal of the provision of the Act of 1904, forbidding the construction of dredges on the Great Lakes and north of Cape Henry on the Atlantic coast, without express authorization by legislative action.

Provision, however, was made by affirmative legislation for the making of contracts with the owners of dredging plants for utilizing their services under a direct contract of hire by the Government. Provision was made for extending the jurisdiction of the International Waterways Commission, making it clear that the jurisdiction of such commission shall include all waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. It was the original understanding of the

Canadian Government and of the Govern-ment of Great Britain that this jurisdiction was to include all waters on the boundary line between the two countries, and it was earnestly requested by Canadian officers that legislation be enacted to make it clear that all boundary waters are included. It was also thought desirable to extend the

jurisdiction of the commission as a matter of general policy.

General debate was begun on the bill, which will be continued to-morrow.

Promotions in the Army. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

Army, Artillery Corps-Lieut.-Cols. Medorem Crawford, Garland N. Whistler, Albert S. Cummius, Alexander B. Dyer, Leverett H. Walker, Henry M. Andrews and Charles D. Parkhurst to be Colonels.

Majors Albert Todd, Edward T. Brown, Adam Slaker, Henry H. Ludlow, William R. Hamilton, Charles W. Foster, Clarence Deems, John V. White, Erasmus M. Weaver, Eli D. Hoyle, Granger Adams, Frederick Marsh and Charles G. Woodward to be Lieutenant Capts, Isaac N. Lewis, Samuel D. Sturgis

Elisha S. Benton, Harry L. Hawthorne, Cornelius Daw Willcox, John Barrett and Elmer W. Hubbard to be Majors. First Lieuts, Daniel W. Hand, Robert F. Woods, Albert C. Thompson, Jr. Theophilus B. Steele, Ellison L. Gilmer, John McBride, Jr., and Richard K. Cravens to be Captains

Nomination of Win. Barnes, Jr., Confirmed WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William Barnes, Jr., for another term as surveyor of customs for the port of Albany, N. Y. A GOOD JOKE ON FORAKER.

dent Roosevelt and the Senate is promise public interest to the Brownsville con-

troversy. Members of Congress from Ohio and others from that State have been hearing that the President had Tyler in mind for a Federal office. The story as they heard it first was that the President intended to nominate an Ohio negro to some prominent office in Senator Foraker's home city with the idea of getting Mr. Foraker to oppose the nomination and thus lose the popularity he had gained among the colored people of the country through his stand against the wholesale dismissal of members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

This report received little credence, how-This report received little credence; however. Even men who are not friendly to the President are unwilling to believe that he would resort to any such methods to obtain an advantage over Senator Foraker. That Tyler is to be appointed, however, there now seems to be little doubt, and the main question involved is whether the President will seek Senator Foraker's ever, there now seems to be little doubt, and the main question involved is whether the President will seek Senator Foraker's consent before sending Tyler's nomination to the Senate. Tyler, it is said, was recommended by Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, and many members of the Ohio delegation in Congress. Prof. Washington is now being designated as "the third Senator from Ohio."

FOR CARRYING THE MAILS. House, Committee Agrees on the Price to Be Paid to the Railroads.

of compensation of railroads for carrying

The committee at first agreed to recom this amount of \$18 per ton per mile per annum, a reduction from \$21.37% per ton. The roads at first agreed to accept the 5 and 10 per cent. reductions if the flat tonnage rate were fixed at \$20 per ton.

The committee refused to accede to this and an agreement was finally reached that the price should be \$19 per ton per mile per annum. It is estimated that these reductions will result in a saving to the Government of about \$3,000,000 annually in the

ent of postal cars about \$1,000,000 annuall and also to deduct from the tonnage the weight of the mail bags. The Department was unable to estimate what amount would be saved by the elimination of the bags.

LIEUT, CARROLL TO BE PROMOTED He Voluntarily Tested the Mosquito Theory of Transmission of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate committee on Military Affairs to-day voted to support a bill authorizing the promotion of Lieut, James Carroll, who is in charge of the Army Medical Museum in Washing ton, to be a Major on the active list of the army. This action was taken on the recommendation of the War Department, which advised the committee that Lieut. Carroll, for whose retirement a bill was pending in the committee, was too valuable to be retired. Thereupon a substitute bill was

sent to Cuba in 1900 to investigate yellow fever conditions, and voluntarily became a subject to test the mosquito theory of transmission of the disease. He was in-occulated, endured the disease and his

the Atlantie Division

announced at the War Department to-day that Major-Gen. Leonard F. Wood, now commanding the Philippines division, will be relieved from that duty on July 1 by Major-Gen. John F. Weston, now in command of the Department of Luzon, Philippines division.

Gen. Wood will probably take command of the Atlantic division, with headquarters at New York. This is the most sought-for assignment in the army. Lieut-Gen. Mac-Arthur, now commanding the Pacific division, with headquarters at San Fran-cisco, has first choice for command of the Atlantic division, but it is understood that Atlantic division, but it is understood that he would rather stay in California. Ac-cordingly, Gen. Wood can have the assign-ment. It will become vacant by the re-tirement of Major-Gen. Wade on April 14.

To Increase Rural Guard in Cuba to 10.000 WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-At a conference in the White House late this afternoon between the President, Secretary Taft and Major-Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, it was decided that the Rural Guard in Cuba shall be increased from its present total, about, 6,000, to 10,000. The fact that conditions in the island warrant such an crease is not brought out clearly by the conversation of officials, who continue to declare that the Cuban situation is satis-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—An order is being prepared in the War Department announging that the next national rifle match will be held at Camp Perry, Ottawa county. Ohio. Camp Perry is not far from San-dusky. The State range there is excellent The competition will begin on Wednesday August 28. There will be two days preliminary practice.

Army and Navy Orders.

issued to day:

Capt. William H. Wilson. Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Slocum to his station.

First Lieut. Robert D. Carter, Sixteenth Infantry, to Washington barracks, District of Columbia.

Col. Philip F. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon-General, from Department of the East to Chicago, relieving Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, Departmentary Surgeon-General, who will proceed to Governors Island.

Capt. William Kelly, Jr., Ninth Cavalry, from West Foint Academy to Fort Sheridan.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, Thirteenth Cavalry, to Milliary Academy, West Point.

"There's a Reason" for These navy orders were issued: Lieutenant-Commander J. D. McDonald, to uty as inspector in charge First Lighthouse dis-let, Portland.

The President to Appoint a Negro to Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Another interesting phase of the relations between Presiin the understood intention of the President to appoint a negro to be Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati. The negro in question is Ralph Tyler, who is private secretary to Robert E. L. Wolfe, owner of the Columbus Despatch and the Ohio State Journal. Mr. Wolfe is a supporter of Representative Burton and Harry Dougherty, who are leading the Republican faction which made such a bitter fight against Senators Foraker and Dick last year. Should Tyler be nominated for the office without the consent of the Ohio Senators a contest will come that will probably be equal in

The members of the delegation, or most of them, are angry over the President's apparent intention to appoint Tyler, and one of them said to-day that Mr. Roosevelt "would see the full possibilities of humor in the nomination if he made it." This remark was based on the report that the President believed that it would be a good joke on Senator Forsker to nominate a joke on Senator Foraker to nominate a negro for an important office in Mr. Foraker's home city. Mr. Foraker's friends say that he is as good a joker as anybody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The House Comnittee on Post Offices and Post Roads today reached an agreement on the matter

mend a reduction of 5 per cent. in the price paid for carrying 48,000 pounds or less per day and 10 per cent. reduction from the present price for carrying 48,000 to 80,000 pounds per day, with a flat rate on all over

cost of railroad mail transportation.

The committee also voted to reduce the

agreed on.
Lieut, Carroll was one of the commission was the first experimental case. When promoted he will be assigned to the Medical Corps. He is 52 years of age.

GEN. WOOD COMING HOME.

He Will Be Assigned to the Command of

Washington, Jan. 31.-It was officially

National Rifle Match

WASRINGTON, Jan. 31.-These army orders were

Lieut. J. A. Schoffeld, resignation accepted.
Ensign F. W. Osburn, to the Georgia.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. P. Tiayner, from
Boston yard to the Scorpion.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Chapman, from Mare
Island yard to recruiting station, Oklahoma City.

Ours are ready on the moment. The Dress Suits are priced at \$25. \$28, \$30, \$35 and up to \$50. Tuxedo Coats at \$12.50, \$16.50, \$17.50 and

Special at

Elegantly tailored Tuxedo coats, exactly like illustration, fashioned of imported black whipcord, with gracefully shaped

Vogel Brothers

THE NEXT PEACE CONFERENCE. Programme Omits the Restriction of Arma-

ment and the Drago Doctrine. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.- The programme which will govern the discussions at the next peace conference at The Hague has finally been agreed upon by the Powers

signatory to the last Hague convention.

The only thing that now remains is the fixing of the date for the conference. It is believed here that the Powers interested will agree to meet in May or June.

It is understood also that the programme itself does not make provision for a disitelf does not make provision for a dis-cussion of the questions of the restriction of armament and the Drago doctrine, in which this Government is deeply interested, but these subjects will be brought up before the conference when it gets to work. The United States in accepting the pro-gramme reserved the right to present the two questions for discussion.

Movements of Navat Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The cruiser Chicago has arrived at Pichilinque, the collier Abarenda at Baltimore, the battleship Rhode Island at Newport, the collier Sterling at Guantanamo, the gunboat Paducah at Hampton Roads and the tug Rocket at Washington.

Washington.

The cruiser Dixie has sailed from Cientuegos for Havana, the cruiser Mayflower from Washington for New Orleans, the collier Lebanon from New York yard for Norfolk, the destroyer Preble from Mag-dalena Bay for Mare Island and the destroy-er Paul Jones from Magdalena Bay for Pichilinque.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The President o-day sent to the Senate the following commations of Postmasters for New York Judson Field at Canastota, John A. Raser at Harrison, James E. Peck at Jordan, John B Alexander at Oswego, Willoughby W. Bab-cock at Plattsburg, Genevieve French at Sag Harbor, Jetur R. Rogers at Southampton. Alfred S. Emmons at Spencer and Fred E.

New Postmasters for This State.

Allen at Whitney Point. To Prohibit Tipping in the District of

Columbia. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Representative Murphy of Missouri to-day introduced a bill to prohibit the practice of tipping in the District of Columbia. The bill makes it un-lawful for the patron of any hotel, restaurant, café or eating house in the District to give any gift, compensation or honor-arium other than the regular charge to any waiter or employee in any such establish

M'CLELLAN MUST DEFEND.

eral's Ouster Proceeding.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court declined yesterday to set aside the summons served on Mayor McClellan in the proceedings begun by Attorney-General Jackson almost immediately on his taking office to compel Mr. McClellan to prove that he holds his office by right and not by usurpation. These proceedings are entirely different from the quo warranto proceedings which Attorney-General Mayer refused to sanction.

Mayor McClellan, through his counsel, Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, argued that there was no power inherent in Mr. Jackson as Attorney-General to institute such proceedings independently of the contestant Hearst, unless there were new evidence before Jackson which Mayer had not con-sidered. Mr. Hasbrouck denied that there was any such new evidence, and urged Justice Leventritt to set aside the service of the summons on these grounds.

of the summons on these grounds.

Jackson's deputy, Mr. Dolson, opposed the application, arguing that there was ample power provided by statute for proceedings in ouster of usurpers, which, he said, was practically what the present proceedings amounted to Justice Leventritt took this view and dismissed the application of the same interest. cation, granting at the same time to Mayor McClellan a stay of the time in which his answer to Jackson's complaint must be served, until after the prohibition pro-ceedings now pending before Justice Fitts in Albany shall have been decided.

SENATOR BAILEY GOT NO MONEY. Oscar L. Stribling Denounces as False One

of the Charges Under Investigation. Austin, Tex., Jan. 30.—Oscar L. Stribling of Waco appeared before the Bailey in vestigating committee to-day.

He and his partner, Congressman Henry, brought suit in 1890 against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to recover \$109,000. The first effort to compromise that suit, according to Mr. Stribling, was made about May, 1900, through Senator Bailey. Mr. Bailey told him, he said, that Pierce had mentioned his desire to have the suit speedily settled if possible have the suit speedily settled if possible. Stribling and Henry conferred with Judge Scott and concluded to settle.

In answer to a question Mr. Stribling aid: "I never received a cent from Mr. sailey. The charge which this committee said: " Bailey. Balley. The charge which this committee is investigating is a malicious lie."

Representative S. J. Johnson of Gillespie county testified that since the charges were filed against Bailey the Senator had threatened to use his money and his voice to see that none of those who opposed him was ever elected to another public office.

POSTUM CEREAL.

POSTUM CEREAL. Sirens Sing

and people are led to their ruin as truly today as in the an-

One of the Sirens who creates the greatest havoc among those who listen to her honeyed words is named

COFFEE

Many and many a silent sufferer wanders on blindly and wonders why the strength fails, heart and nerves tremble or other symptoms of trouble show themselves.

Try leaving coffee alone 10 days and using

Pure **Postum** Food Coffee

The "waking up" has startled many and will startle you, reader, if you have physical ails.

It's worth a 10-days trial,

Ever read one of these genuine letters?

DOCTOR EXPLAINS His Article in the Medical Magazine about Coffee. One of the most famous medical publi-

cations in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic" in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon was published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said: "In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food

Coffee. I have had several cases of heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness where a permanent cure was effected by merely using Postum in place of coffee without any other treatment. "In my own family I have used Postumfor three years and my children actually cry for it and will not be satisfied with any

eat until they have had the customary cup of Postum and as it is a rebuilder and does nothing but good I am only too glad to let them have it. "To get the best results we boil the Postum at least 20 minutes and it is then settled by adding a little cold water, then the addition of fresh cream makes a beverage I now

other beverage. Indeed they refuse to

prefer to the very best coffee." given by Postum Co.; Battle Creek, Mich. Authorities are agreed that Postum is a wonderfully quick and sure rebuilder. Ten

days' trial in place of coffee proves it. Look in pkgs. for the famous little book,

"The Road to Wellville "

By far the Greatest Showing of Evening Clothes TYTE'VE recently upset the "custom tailor ideals" of many a man who formerly thought it necessary to pay Fifty to Ninety Dollars for

VOGEL BROTHERS.

a Tuxedo or Dress Suit, and wait three or four weeks to get it. up to \$30.

Tuxedo Coats \$17.50

back, the front closing with one button. The silk-peaked lapel is the latest development. Very special at \$17.50.

Court Refuses to Set Aside Attorney-Gen-